

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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No Information Letter to Be Published on July 6

Due to the July 4 and 5 holiday, which will be observed by the printing trade in Washington, there will not be a regular issue of the INFORMATION LETTER for July 6. Since Congress probably will not be in session during the Fourth of July week end, and as most business establishments and government bureaus in Washington are scheduled to close at this time, there will be little activity to necessitate a regular issue of the LETTER. However, should anything happen prior to the holiday requiring the attention of the canning industry, the Association will send a special bulletin to members.

Canned meat products for purchase by the U. S. Department of Agriculture were added to Tin Conservation Order M-81 in an amendment issued on June 25. The amendment, which adds a new item (125v) to the order, gives canners an "A" preference for an unlimited amount of cans for USDA purchases of such products in 10½ oz., or larger, containers made of half-pound plate.

Due to a decrease in total world sugar output, the recommended sugar allocation for the United States and other claimants has been cut two percent by the Combined Food Board. The Board also has reduced projected year-end stocks to the levels of early 1946. Continuation of sugar rationing for a year beyond April, 1947, is predicted by Geoffrey Baker, deputy OPA administrator.

Ceiling prices for all varieties of canned salmon were increased 10 percent this week by OPA, effective June 28. At the same time, ceilings on some species of salmon sold for canning also were raised. This action was taken through Amendments to MPR 265 and MPR 579. (See story on page 270.)

Anderson Is Given Full Food Authority in New OPA Act

Congress adopted, by a House vote of 265 to 105 on June 25 and by a Senate vote of 47 to 23 three days later, the Conference Committee report on H. R. 6042 to amend and extend the Emergency Price Control and the Stabilization Acts for a period of one year. The proposal, which places the Secretary of Agriculture definitely in control of food pricing, has been sent to the President for his consideration.

The Conference Committee's reconciliation of the conflicting House and Senate versions of the measure generally follow the language of the Senate bill. However, the bill presented to the President does not contain the removal from price control of livestock, poultry, eggs, milk, and their food and feed by-products that had been approved by the Senate and scheduled for June 30.

In conforming with Association policy, summaries of Congressional action during (See *Anderson Given Food Authority* on page 264)

Freight Rates on All Canned Foods Increased by ICC

By action of the Interstate Commerce Commission, rail and water common carriers, after July 1, may, upon three days' notice, increase interstate freight rates and charges for all canned foods, with the exception of canned fish, by three percent. Since fish and fish by-products are not included in the ICC definition for agricultural products, the freight rates on canned fish may be increased six percent, the maximum increase permitted under the ICC ruling. (For further details see story on page 269.)

Copies of 1946 Interim Subsidy Agreement Mailed

Copies of the Commodity Credit Corporation's 1946 interim canned vegetable subsidy agreement (Form FV-250), and complete instructions for filing applications for subsidy payments were mailed canners this week from the marketing field offices of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Fruit and Vegetable Branch, the Association has been informed. Some of the highlights of the new agreement and the accompanying forms and the necessary steps that canners must take in filing for subsidy payment are summarized below:

Before payment can be approved on any application for subsidy, the canner must submit three copies of the agreement (Form FV-250)

properly executed, together with the necessary information concerning all plants producing any of the subsidized products and the subsidized products produced at each such plant, and with a list of each sale of subsidized items to government agencies, accompanied by complete invoice identification of all such sales. The canner also must submit with his application for subsidy payment a complete list of all affiliated companies and organizations. The foregoing information must be supplied on the forms, which were mailed with the agreements, and upon execution, the forms should be filed with the proper USDA marketing field office.

Vegetables and vegetable products covered by the interim subsidy program include canned sweet corn, green peas, green pea soup, and tomato products packed from February 2, 1946, to June 30, 1946, both dates inclusive, and canned tomatoes packed from March 1, 1946, to June 30, 1946, both dates inclusive.

The eligible sale period for the interim subsidy program ends June 30, 1946. Sales to be eligible for subsidy payment under this program must have been made at a fixed price and complete title to the canned foods must have passed to consignee during the eligible sales period. On any sales made during this period which are subject to adjustment or subject to any other conditions in which complete title has not passed from the canner by midnight June 30, 1946, CCC will not make a subsidy payment as these are not considered eligible sales. The simplified proof of sale procedure requires that as proof of sale the canner must submit a certified listing of invoice numbers. However, CCC can require complete sale identification if conditions justify such action.

Canners are particularly cautioned to note the difference between the growers' certification program of last year and the method of reporting grower prices under this year's agreement. Last year it was necessary to supply CCC with copies of State AAA certification. This year, since there is no certification program, canners will be required to report all tonnage and costs of subsidized vegetables for canning on Form FV-250-8. However, canners who purchase raw material under grower-processor contracts on an acreage, grade, variety, or sieve size basis, may obtain approval of such contracts for subsidy purposes through the State PMA Committees. Complete and detailed instructions with respect to this pro-

cedure may be obtained by contacting the State PMA Committees.

Standard conversion factors have been established for many container sizes. For container sizes not listed, the commodity container label weight will be used as a basis for determining applicable conversion factor. Spaces are provided on the subsidy rate determination forms for items other than canned sweet corn, green peas, tomatoes (other than pear shaped), and tomato juice for deter-

mining a subsidy rate for each container size, thereby eliminating application of conversion factors on application for payment.

Form FV-250-4, Production and Price Schedule, must be correctly filed before any payment can be made. Special attention should be given by canners to the preparation of this form, with respect to reporting only that production within the eligible production period, and the correct canner prices.

International Emergency Food Council Names D. A. FitzGerald As Head; Resolves to Carry on Work of Combined Food Board

Dr. D. A. FitzGerald, assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, was named Secretary-General of the new International Emergency Food Council, and L. A. H. Peters, chief Netherlands' delegate, was elected permanent chairman of the Food Council at last Friday's meeting of the group.

Dr. FitzGerald was born in Canada and was graduated from the University of Saskatchewan, but later took graduate degrees at Iowa State College, and at Harvard University. He joined the Department of Agriculture in 1935 after having served on the faculty of Iowa State and with the staff of the Brookings Institute.

Mr. Peters has been agricultural attache at the Netherlands Embassy in Washington almost continuously since 1927.

After the election of Dr. FitzGerald and Mr. Peters, the Council approved the following resolutions:

1. All countries, whether or not members of the United Nations, shall be eligible for membership of the International Emergency Food Council and its commodity committees, provided they satisfy the criteria of membership and accept the terms of reference of the IEFEC.

2. The Council requests the existing commodity committees and the Secretariat of the Combined Food Board that they continue to exercise on behalf of the IEFEC the functions which they have been performing for the Combined Food Board, pending the reorganization of the commodity committees and the establishment of the IEFEC Secretariat. The Council also requests the present chairman of the commodity committees to continue in office pending elections by the reconstituted commodity committees.

3. Until such time as the Central Committee of the International Emergency Food Council has been duly organized, the Combined Food Board shall invite the Central Committee to participate in its deliberations.

4. Applications for membership upon the commodity committees of the

International Emergency Food Council submitted to the Secretary-General shall in the future be referred in the first instance to the respective commodity committees which shall be required to return the applications to the Central Committee with their recommendations. During the interval between sessions of the Council, the Central Committee shall review these recommendations and take appropriate decisions, which shall be reported to the Council at its next session.

The existing commodity committees shall, in the light of the criteria established by the Special Meeting on Urgent Food Problems, immediately examine applications which have been submitted for membership and also take into account other countries which they consider would be logical candidates for membership. They shall report their recommendations to the Central Committee within 14 days of the receipt of this resolution.

The commodity committees shall at the same time report on any other matters which they consider should be brought to the notice of the Central Committee.

Thereafter the newly-constituted commodity committees shall report to the Central Committee on the question of the continuation or termination of their respective committees.

CPA Cuts Tinplate Exports

Tinplate exports during the third quarter will be limited to 112,000 short tons, the Civilian Production Administration's Bureau of International Supply has announced. This was a sharp reduction from the minimum requests by foreign nations for 302,000 tons. These requests had already been screened by the Office of International Trade of the Department of Commerce to 167,000 short tons. Quota cuts by CPA made a further saving of about 55,000 short tons.

USDA to Purchase Canned Pilchards; Cannery Receive Offer Forms Stating Government Prefers Tomato Sauce Type of Pack

The Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has announced that it will receive offers for the sale of canned pilchards required to be set aside in 1946 pursuant to War Food Order 44, as amended, or as that order may be amended or in accordance with subsequent orders. Text of the USDA announcement follows:

Purchases will be made under negotiated contracts executed by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The contract terms and conditions are set forth in three separate documents: Form PBT-400, Standard Contract Conditions, contains conditions which may apply to purchases of all commodities; Form SCT-56, Canned Fish—General Contract Conditions, contains additional terms applying to purchases of canned fish; and Form SCO-90, Canned Pilchards—Offer of Sale, details the conditions applying specifically to this type of fish.

Offers must be submitted on Offer Form SCO-90, in an original and four signed copies and must be mailed to Special Commodities Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., at any time prior to October 1, 1946. Notice of acceptance may be given by telegram filed in Washington, D. C., within 15 days after the date of receipt of the offer. A copy of the offer form executed by CCC will be returned for the canner's file.

All claimants this year prefer oval tomato pilchards but USDA has advised them that it will be impossible for canners to pack only this style for delivery to the Government. It is requested, however, that canners make every effort to deliver as much fish in tomato sauce as possible, preferable in oval cans.

All No. 1 oval cans should be packed with tomato sauce, natural style pilchards in No. 1 oval cans are not acceptable unless prior written approval has been granted to canner by a CCC contracting officer. Eight-ounce short (211 x 300) or 1/2 oblong cans will be accepted either natural style or with tomato sauce, but fillets and "short-cuts" in any size cans are not acceptable.

When tomato sauce is used, No. 1 oval and No. 300 (300 x 407) cans shall have added at the time of packing not less than 1 1/4 ounces of tomato sauce having a specific gravity of not less than 1.06 before the addition of salt and spices, except that tomato sauce of a lower specific gravity may be used provided sufficient additional sauce is added so that the total amount of tomato solids of the lower specific gravity of tomato sauce shall be equal to the total amount of tomato solids in 1 1/4 ounces

of tomato sauce having a specific gravity of 1.06 before the addition of salt and spices.

There shall be added to a smaller or larger size container an amount of tomato sauce proportionate to that added to the No. 1 size can.

Tomato sauce shall be made from whole ripe tomatoes and may have added salt and spices but no sugar, and must comply with the applicable requirements of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and amendments and regulations thereunder. At time of cut-out, tomato sauce shall be of good consistency and not excessively oily.

If any lot of fish fails to meet contract specifications, such failure does not automatically release this lot for sale to the civilian trade. It is suggested that the canner furnish the CCC with complete information regarding the lot and the reason for its rejection by the inspector and also make a proposal regarding the disposition of the lot.

All cans must be labeled or lithographed "Pilchards" as sardine labels are not acceptable to our claimants. Contractors may use any export cases on hand and in good condition which were originally purchased to fill a government contract. A V3 case is preferred but 90 point or 100 point solid fibre or 23-9-16 or 23-9-23 corrugated cases are acceptable. Wherever applicable, cases shall conform to the specification of Form FSC-1742-E or PMA-138, "Export Packaging Specifications" except that the cases need not be weatherproofed, although this feature is preferred.

As canned pilchards are available for shipment against the canner's contract, the canner will execute the "Notice of Tender of Delivery" Form SCO-56a, in accordance with instructions printed thereon. Additional supplies of Form SCO-56a may be obtained from the Washington office or from the Shipping Representative, Production and Marketing Administration, San Francisco 3, California.

Further details with respect to this purchase may be obtained from M. W. Wallar of the Washington Office, whose telephone number is REpublic 4142, Extension 3559. Questions pertaining to shipping should be referred to Shipping and Storage Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, 821 Market Street, San Francisco 3, California.

Brewer Retires from Canning

Frank E. Brewer has resigned the presidency of the Marshall Canning Company, Marshalltown, Iowa, effective June 30. His retirement follows nearly half a century devoted to the development of this firm.

Forthcoming Meetings

- June 23-26—National Association of Retail Grocers, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.
- July 10-20—Indiana Cannery Association, Canning Technicians School, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
- July 16-17—National Shrimp Cannery Association, Annual Meeting, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La.
- July 23—National Kraut Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Hotel Reiger, Sandusky, Ohio.
- July 24-August 2—Association of New York State Cannery, Inc., Canning Technicians School, New York State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.
- August 13-16—Vegetable Growers Association of America, 38th Annual Convention, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.
- October 17-19—National Association of Food Chains, 13th Annual Meeting, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- November 11-12—Wisconsin Cannery Association, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.
- November 21-22—Indiana Cannery Association, Inc., Fall Meeting, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.
- December 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Annual Fall Convention, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.
- December 6-7—Iowa-Nebraska Cannery Association, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.
- December 10-11—Ohio Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus.
- January 19-24, 1947—National Cannery Association, 40th Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.
- March 3-7, 1947—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, San Francisco, Calif.

Canned Milk Set-Aside Cut

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced Wednesday that 50 percent of the July production of evaporated milk will be required to be set aside for sale to government agencies. For June, the set-aside was 60 percent of production.

Present indications are that the set-aside order will be continued at least during August in order to meet 1946 government requirements, now estimated at 12 million cases. Last year government agencies purchased about 39 million cases of evaporated milk.

Civilian supplies of evaporated milk are expected to total more than 50 million cases this year, compared with about 48 million cases last year.

ANDERSON GIVEN FOOD AUTHORITY

(Concluded from page 261)

the course of consideration of this bill were contained in the INFORMATION LETTER from time to time. The following is a general summary of the bill as it was presented to the President:

General Policy

Amendments to the OPA Act contained in the bill provide that as a matter of Congressional policy the price, subsidy and other powers of the Government shall be used to promote the earliest practicable balance between production and demand and that such controls shall be terminated as rapidly as possible.

To carry out this general policy, the bill directs the President, not later than January 15, 1947, to recommend such further legislation as he judges is needed to establish monetary, fiscal, and other policies to supplement controls over prices and wages during the balance of the 1947 fiscal year and to insure that general control of prices and wages can then be terminated. The President also is directed by the bill to report not later than April 1, 1947, what commodities are in such critically short supply as to require further control after June 30, 1947. In this report, the President is to recommend the established agency of the Government (other than OPA) he feels should administer extended controls.

Decontrol

In the case of nonagricultural commodities, the bill states that no maximum prices shall be maintained after December 31, 1946, "unless the same has been expressly found by the Administrator to be important in relation to business costs or living costs." On or before that date the Administrator is directed, as rapidly as possible, to decontrol nonagricultural commodities that are not important to business or living costs and that will avoid a "cumulative and dangerous unstabilizing effect."

The Administrator, in addition, shall remove maximum prices on non-agricultural commodities whenever the supply exceeds or balances the approximate demand, including appropriate inventory requirements. After a reasonable test period and with the consent of the Price Decontrol Board (created by the bill), the Administrator, however, shall reestablish maximum prices for a commodity found to be in short supply.

The bill states that no maximum price shall be applicable to any agri-

cultural or food commodity during any calendar month unless such commodity has been certified to the Price Administrator by the Secretary of Agriculture as being in short supply. Certifications by the Secretary are to be made on the first day of each month and price controls removed within the following 30 days. However, the initial certification would not be due until the first day of the calendar month which begins at least 30 days after enactment of the bill, probably August 1.

In cases when the Secretary determines that maximum prices applicable to agricultural and food commodities in short supply are impeding production, the Secretary may recommend such adjustments as he determines necessary to increase production. The Secretary is directed to recommend to the Administrator by December 31, 1946, the removal of maximum prices on agricultural and food commodities, whether or not in short supply, that are not important to business or living costs. Prior to that date such recommendations are to be made for decontrol that will not result, in the Secretary's judgment, in a cumulative and dangerous unstabilizing effect.

Upon the receipt of any of the above recommendations of the Secretary, the Price Administrator "shall adjust or remove such maximum prices in accordance with such recommendations."

Similar to the nonagricultural provision, price control would be reinstated on agricultural or food commodities upon a recommendation of the Secretary and the consent of the Price Decontrol Board.

An agricultural commodity is defined for the purposes of decontrol to mean "any agricultural commodity and any food or feed product processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity."

The bill approved by Congress specifically and definitely places the Secretary of Agriculture in complete control over pricing and decontrol of agricultural commodities. The bill states "Notwithstanding any other provision of this or any other law, except as provided in subsection (h), the Secretary of Agriculture exercising his functions under this Act, shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other appointive officer or agency in the executive branch of the Government, and no such officer or agency shall undertake to exercise any direction or control over the Sec-

retary of Agriculture with respect to the exercise of such functions."

Petitions for Decontrol

Whenever an OPA industry advisory committee believes that a commodity should be removed from price control, the committee is authorized by the bill to file a petition for such removal. In the case of agricultural commodities, the petition is to be filed with the Secretary of Agriculture with a statement of the grounds on which the committee believes decontrol should be based and accompanied by a request that the Secretary make an appropriate certification or recommendation to the Price Administrator. In the case of nonagricultural commodities the petition should be filed with the Administrator. Action must be taken by the Secretary or the Administrator, as the case may be, within 15 days following receipt of the petition. If the petition is not granted, the industry advisory committee must be informed in writing why the standards for decontrol have not been satisfied. If the petition is not granted in full, the bill sets up provisions for hearings before the Secretary or the Administrator as the case may be, and in case decontrol action is not taken following such hearings, a review may be sought before the Price Decontrol Board.

Subsection (h) referred to in the above quotation, establishes the Price Decontrol Board. This Board is to be an independent agency of the Government composed of three members appointed by the President. The Board is given power to review, as stated above, upon petition by an industry advisory committee, any unfavorable decision of the Secretary or the Administrator. Following a hearing conducted by the Board, the Board is directed to issue an order specifying the extent, if any, to which the maximum price on the commodity involved shall be removed. The Administrator then shall remove the maximum price with respect to the commodity in question within such time and to such extent as shall be specified in the order of the Board.

In connection with OPA industry advisory committees, the bill authorizes and directs the Administrator, upon the request of a substantial portion of the industry in any region, to appoint promptly a regional advisory committee.

Subsidies

The bill limits the amount of money that may be expended for subsidies to \$1,000,000,000. Of this sum, \$869,000,000 is established as the limit on

non-crop programs, 1946 crop program operations and the 1947 crop program operations relating to sugar, flour, petroleum, petroleum products, and other domestic and imported materials and commodities. The bill states that operations authorized in the \$869,000,000 limitation "shall be progressively reduced, terminated not later than April 1, 1947, and shall not cost more than \$629,000,000 during the last six months of the calendar year 1946." The bill further limits subsidy operations by providing that no such operations shall be carried out with respect to any commodity for any period during which maximum prices on such commodity are not in effect. The bill provides that no new subsidy or purchase and sale operation shall be undertaken and that no change shall be made on the basis of any existing operations which will increase the rate of any subsidy or the rate of loss incurred with respect to any commodity.

Also, the bill provides that when any direct or indirect subsidy is reduced or terminated, the maximum price applicable to the product involved shall be correspondingly increased, except in the case of transportation subsidies and differential subsidies to high-cost producers. In the case of roll back subsidies that are now in effect and are discontinued in the future, the industries receiving such subsidies, according to the bill, shall be permitted to increase their ceiling prices at least to the extent of the discontinued roll back subsidy.

The bill provides that 1946 and 1947 program operations with respect to sugar may be continued, while maximum prices are in effect on that commodity, until such crops are processed and distributed regardless of any other provision of the bill. It is also provided that no subsidy program operations on sugar shall be considered a new subsidy.

Sea Foods

Fish, other sea foods, and commodities processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from fish or other sea foods, are placed within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture as in the case of all agricultural commodities. The bill accomplishes this by defining fish and sea foods, for the purposes of the Price Control Act and the Stabilization Act, as agricultural commodities. In addition, the bill states that no maximum price established for any fish or sea food commodity shall be below the average price therefor in the year 1942.

Taft Amendment

The Taft amendment provides a procedure under which producers, manufacturers, and processors may secure maximum prices for their commodities that are equal to the prices received in a base period increased by an amount equal to cost advances that have occurred since that time. Any industry advisory committee may utilize the procedure by presenting an application to the Administrator setting forth comprehensive evidence of increases in costs of a particular commodity that have occurred since the base period. Within 60 days following receipt of the application, the Administrator is directed to determine the increase in the weighted average of the per unit costs of a reasonable number of typical producers, manufacturers, or processors, as the case may be, with respect to the product since the base period and announce the amount of such increase.

Upon the announcement by the Administrator, it will be lawful for the producer, manufacturer, or processor to charge the base period per unit price plus the per unit increase so announced by the Administrator, with appropriate differentials in size, quality or other characteristics.

Name 1941 as Base Period

The base period for agricultural commodities is established as the calendar year 1941.

The base period for nonagricultural commodities, in the case of products covered by a price schedule in effect during the period October 1 to October 15, 1941, is the two-week period immediately preceding the effective date of the price schedule. In the case of other products, the base period is the period from October 1 to October 15, 1941, except for commodities for which there were no prevailing prices during that time. If for that reason, or because of abnormal or seasonal conditions, prices during that period were not representative, the base period is the nearest period to October 1-15, 1941, (not to exceed 60 days) the Administrator judges to be representative.

Should the Administrator fail to determine and announce the increase in costs within the 60-day period, the industry advisory committee concerned may petition the Emergency Court of Appeals for relief. The Court is authorized to require the Administrator to make the determination and announcement within 30 days. Should he again fail to act, the bill provides that no maximum price

shall thereafter be applicable on the product concerned.

Other Provisions

Additional provisions of the bill would prohibit OPA from the following:

1. Continuing in effect a price regulation that requires any seller to limit his sales by any weighted average price limitation based on previous sales;

2. Reducing established peacetime retail or wholesale trade discounts or mark-ups on commodities, the production or distribution of which was reduced by 75 percent or more during the war years, until six months after the sales of such commodities have reached the prewar volume;

3. Reducing established peacetime discounts or mark-ups on a commodity, if the retail, wholesale, or distributive trade shows that the commodity constituted one-half or more of the gross sales income of a majority of those engaged in the trade during 1945 and that deliveries in the first quarter of 1946 were less than 100 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1945;

4. Establishing or maintaining a maximum price applicable to any distributor, wholesaler, or retailer for a commodity below a price which will insure a return of the January 1, 1946, discount or the sum of the total acquisition cost plus the January 1, 1946, mark-up;

5. Establishing or maintaining maximum prices on any "new commodity" when the Administrator finds upon application that its use in manufacturing does not increase costs to the ultimate consumer and either increases the life or decreases the cost of production of other commodities.

Other sections of the bill deal with such subjects as rent controls, prices restaurants may charge for items, special pricing provisions for cotton and wool manufacturers, feed allocations for domestic emergency areas, Commodity Credit Corporation offers to purchase wheat under certain conditions, and enforcement and court actions.

Sugar Ceilings Increased

Refiners' ceilings on refined granulated cane and beet sugars have been increased 10 cents a hundred pounds, the Office of Price Administration announced June 24. On fine granulated cane sugar, excluding turbinado, washed-white or similar sugars, the refiner increase, effective June 24, is from \$6 to \$6.10 per hundred pounds. On beet sugar, the processors ceiling is raised from \$5.90 to \$6 per hundred pounds.

PROCESSING GREEN PEAS

BAE Report States This Year's Crop Production Might Drop but 1946 Acreage is up

The 1946 production of green peas for processing, including freezing, was indicated on June 15 to be 469,330 tons, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This tonnage is 6 percent less than the 1945 production of 496,810 tons but is more than 50 percent above the 10-year (1935-44) average production of 309,940 tons.

The yield indicated on June 15 for 1946 is 1,913 pounds (shelled peas) per acre. This compares with 2,191 pounds obtained in 1945 and 1,741 pounds for the 10-year average.

The preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest is placed at 490,700 acres. This compares with 453,440 acres harvested in 1945 and 351,760 acres for the 10-year average. In arriving at the estimate of acreage for harvest in 1946, an allowance was made for abandoned, or unharvested acreage

about in line with the average loss from plantings for recent years and for diversion to dry or seed peas in States where this practice is followed.

The indicated acreage of green peas for processing for 1946 as compared with 1945 is shown by States in the table below:

States	1945	1946
	harvested Acres	indicated Acres
Maine.....	4,920	7,000
New York.....	38,800	49,000
New Jersey.....	4,200	4,450
Pennsylvania.....	16,000	18,600
Ohio.....	6,400	7,400
Indiana.....	9,000	9,600
Illinois.....	20,300	22,000
Michigan.....	9,300	12,800
Wisconsin.....	150,000	152,000
Minnesota.....	40,000	39,500
Iowa.....	3,680	4,100
Maryland.....	11,600	12,200
Delaware.....	3,700	4,200
Virginia.....	1,700	2,600
Idaho.....	3,680	5,000
Colorado.....	4,770	5,700
Utah.....	15,300	14,400
Washington.....	51,900	56,000
Oregon.....	44,300	47,500
California.....	5,590	8,000
Other States.....	8,300	8,650
Total.....	453,440	490,700

PROCESSING SWEET CORN

Largest Crop Production on Record Is Indicated for 1946, BAE Reports

Plantings of sweet corn this year are estimated at 539,450 acres, compared with 528,750 acres planted in 1945 and 433,200 acres for the preceding 10-year period, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is the largest acreage on record, BAE said.

In the western group of States, consisting of Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Utah, nearly 28 percent more acreage is planted to sweet corn for processing in 1946 than was planted in 1945, with most of the increase representing acreage for freezing. Growers in Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska failed to plant as much sweet corn as was expected earlier in the season. New England processors have contracted for and planted less acreage for this year than last and the acreage in Virginia is less. But increases in the other important States more than offset the reductions in these scattered areas.

Analysis of the 1946 acreage figures indicates that 420,970 acres were planted to yellow Bantam and other yellow varieties; 50,240 acres to Evergreen and narrow grain types; 52,810 acres to Country Gentleman, and 15,-

430 acres to other white varieties. In 1945, the acreage planted to yellow Bantam and other yellow varieties totalled 420,820 acres; to Evergreen and narrow grain, 49,630 acres; to Country Gentleman, 44,810 acres; and to other white varieties, 13,040 acres.

Details by States of the acreage of sweet corn for processing planted this year as compared with the 1945 acreage planted are shown in the table below:

States	1945	1946
	revised Acres	prelim. Acres
Maine.....	13,200	11,700
New Hampshire.....	450	400
Vermont.....	1,030	950
New York.....	20,400	28,300
Pennsylvania.....	13,100	13,600
North Atlantic.....	54,180	53,150
Ohio.....	20,900	22,300
Indiana.....	40,000	40,800
Illinois.....	60,100	76,400
Michigan.....	4,200	4,200
Wisconsin.....	105,700	114,000
Minnesota.....	98,100	88,300
Iowa.....	52,000	45,200
Nebraska.....	4,300	3,500
North Central.....	394,300	394,700
Delaware.....	3,300	3,400
Maryland.....	39,800	41,400
Virginia.....	700	600
South Atlantic.....	43,700	45,400
Idaho.....	7,100	8,500
Utah.....	2,000	2,100
Washington.....	12,900	16,500
Oregon.....	5,800	8,400
Western.....	27,800	35,500
Other States.....	8,770	8,700
U. S. Total.....	528,750	539,450

Sour Cherry Prospects for 5 Eastern States Are Good

Sour cherry production for the 5 important eastern producing States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin is indicated to be 74,900 tons based on June 15 conditions, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week. The only change from the June 1 forecast is an increase in the Ohio prospect. The total for these States is now slightly above the June 1 forecast of 74,550 tons, more than double the extremely short crop last year of 34,400 tons and about 2 percent above the 1938-44 average of 73,123 tons, USDA said.

The New York crop is estimated at 15,200 tons—about twice the 1945 crop of 7,300 tons but less than four-fifths of the average of 19,571 tons. Some early cherries have been shipped from the Hudson Valley but harvest in western New York is not expected to start until about July 10 to 15 or to be general until about July 18.

Pennsylvania sour cherries are estimated at 3,000 tons—17 percent less than last year's crop of 3,600 tons and less than half of the average of 6,300 tons.

Ohio production is forecast at 1,600 tons—an increase of 350 tons from the June 1 forecast of 1,250 tons. The 1938-44 average for Ohio is 3,109 tons. Picking in the commercial areas is expected to be under way by July 4.

In Michigan a crop of 40,300 tons is forecast—almost three times as large as the short crop last year of 14,000 tons and almost one-fifth larger than the average production of 34,000 tons. Marketing of early Richmond cherries is expected to start in the southwest the last week of June and Montmorencies a few days later. Canners will probably start operating immediately after July 4.

Wisconsin prospects continue excellent and a crop of 14,800 tons is estimated. This is about twice as large as the 1945 crop of 7,300 tons and about half again as large as the average production of 10,143 tons.

Commerce Bulletin Reissued

The U. S. Department of Commerce bulletin, "Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industries—Production and Wholesale Distribution—Industrial Series No. 15," has been reissued and revised to July 15, 1945. Copies of this bulletin may be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S.

Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 40 cents per copy. The original report was issued in March, 1945. (See INFORMATION LETTER for March 10, 1945.)

CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES

Estimated Acreage for 1946 Shows Increase of 16 Percent Over 1945, BAE States

Acreage planted to cucumbers for pickles this year totals 139,260 acres, according to the preliminary estimate of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This acreage exceeds the 1945 planted acreage of 119,860 acres by about 16 percent and the 1935-44 average of 102,250 acres by 36 percent.

The percentage increase in acreage planted for 1946 is largest in the western group of States consisting of California, Colorado, Oregon and Washington, where nearly 22 percent more acreage is estimated for this year than was planted in 1945. Pickle packers in only four scattered States—Delaware, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri—have contracted or planted less acreage for this year than was planted last season. Increases in the rest of the country were more than enough to offset the reduction in these States, with the result that this year's planting is the largest on record.

The estimated acreage of cucumbers for pickles for 1946 as compared with 1945 is shown by States in the table below:

States	1945 revised Acres	1946 prelim. Acres
Massachusetts.....	800	1,000
New York.....	1,000	1,200
North Atlantic.....	1,900	2,200
Ohio.....	2,000	2,300
Indiana.....	6,000	7,200
Illinois.....	1,100	1,000
Michigan.....	34,100	41,000
Wisconsin.....	19,200	20,000
Minnesota.....	2,100	2,200
Iowa.....	1,400	1,300
Missouri.....	1,000	1,500
North Central.....	67,500	76,500
Maryland.....	4,900	6,000
Delaware.....	2,300	2,100
Virginia.....	5,000	5,700
North Carolina.....	8,600	9,800
South Carolina.....	3,000	4,500
Georgia.....	4,980	6,700
Louisiana.....	350	500
Texas.....	2,300	2,600
South Atlantic.....	31,430	37,900
Colorado.....	2,100	2,700
Washington.....	1,100	1,300
Oregon.....	1,800	1,900
California.....	3,340	4,240
Western.....	8,340	10,140
Other States.....	10,080	12,520
U. S. Total.....	119,860	139,260

PROCESSING SNAP BEANS

Drop of 5 Percent in 1946 Acreage Indicated; Crop to Exceed 10-year Average

The acreage of snap beans contracted or planted in 1946 for processing is about 5 percent less than the 1945 plantings, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics announced this week. The total of 130,560 acres estimated for this year compares with 137,820 acres for 1945 and 94,990 acres for the 10-year (1935-44) average.

Growers and processors in the South Atlantic group of States, consisting of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, have reduced their snap bean acreage for processing more than producers in other parts of the country. The reduction from last year is about 13 percent in these States.

In the South Central group of States, a reduction of about 8 percent has been made. This group consists of Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. In the Western States, consisting of Colorado, Utah, Washington, Oregon, and California, the reduction from last year is less than 2 percent.

Processors in Michigan have contracted or planted 11 percent more acreage for this year than was

planted in 1945; Maine 10 percent; New York 5 percent and Wisconsin 2 percent.

Details by States of the 1946 acreage planted in snap beans for processing as compared with 1945 are shown in the following table:

States	1945 revised Acres	1946 prelim. Acres
Maine.....	2,900	3,200
New York.....	21,800	22,800
New Jersey.....	3,500	3,300
Pennsylvania.....	4,700	4,400
North Atlantic.....	32,900	33,700
Indiana.....	1,300	600
Michigan.....	7,100	7,900
Wisconsin.....	10,500	10,700
Missouri.....	700	600
North Central.....	10,600	19,800
Delaware.....	1,400	1,500
Maryland.....	12,200	11,300
Virginia.....	3,200	2,900
North Carolina.....	2,000	1,700
South Carolina.....	5,300	5,300
Georgia.....	2,200	2,400
Florida.....	13,300	9,500
South Atlantic.....	30,600	34,600
Tennessee.....	4,300	3,600
Mississippi.....	1,500	1,200
Arkansas.....	10,500	10,000
Louisiana.....	3,500	3,800
Oklahoma.....	5,500	5,000
Texas.....	9,000	8,000
South Central.....	34,300	31,600
Colorado.....	1,480	1,450
Utah.....	600	400
Washington.....	1,000	1,800
Oregon.....	4,500	4,500
California.....	1,000	930
Western.....	9,210	9,080
Other States.....	2,210	1,780
U. S. Total.....	137,820	130,560

N. C. A. Mails Bulletins on Sanitation to Its Membership

Two new publications on plant sanitation were mailed this week to all members of the Association. One of these, "Sanitation Circular No. 2, A Guide to Plant Sanitation" was compiled by the Association's Research Laboratories, and presents in concise form suggestions for insuring proper plant sanitation. The other, "A Sanitation Manual for Food Industries" was written as a project of the special class in plant sanitation conducted last fall at the University of California at Berkeley and is an 84-page booklet giving a more extended treatment of the pertinent topics.

The Association has obtained enough copies of "A Sanitation Manual for Food Industries" to supply each plant of its members. Canner members desiring additional copies beyond this number may obtain them for \$1.00 each from the University Press, University of California, Berkeley 4, Calif.

Canners wishing extra copies of

"Sanitation Circular No. 2, A Guide to Plant Sanitation," may obtain them from the Association's headquarters at 1739 H Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.; the N.C.A. Western Branch Laboratory at 322 Battery Street, San Francisco 11, Calif.; or from the Northwest Branch Laboratory at 826 Skinner Building, Seattle 1, Wash.

Wedding Bells at N.C.A.

Two of the young ladies on the Association staff, whose duties made them well-known to canner-members, were married June 22.

Miss Helen K. Sather, secretary to the Information Division for the past five and one-half years, whose work in the Association and in the press room at annual conventions brought her into contact with many canners, left the N.C.A. to become Mrs. Robert Neal White and to take up residence near Boston. Her husband is a returned Army flyer.

On the same day Miss Sather was married, Miss Frances Simpser, who

has handled the N.C.A. switchboard for three years, became Mrs. Clyde F. Rodden. Mrs. Rodden will remain in Association service. Her husband, a returned Army tank corps major, is engaged in the interior decoration business in Washington.

Weather of the Week

Reported by U. S. Weather Bureau
Week Ended June 26

The extensive mass of cool air over the North-Central States at the beginning of the period continued its southward and eastward drift during the week to blunt the high maximum temperatures that were occurring over many of the Central States, the U. S. Weather Bureau reported this week. At the same time temperatures were dropping to the 30's at a few stations in the eastern slope of the Rockies, while readings in the 40's were of common occurrence throughout the north-central area.

Rainfall was heavy to occasionally excessive the fore part of the period along a broad band extending from the north portions of the Ohio Valley westward through the Great Plains to the Rockies, also in South Dakota, and in scattered sections of the upper Great Lakes and west Gulf States.

The following summary of weather conditions by States was compiled and issued on June 26 by the Weather Bureau from special telegraphic information:

New England—Sunshine adequate. Frost in north caused some damage to garden produce. Weather favorable for farm work and crop growth. Hardy vegetables doing well in south. Vegetables beginning to show in north.

New York—Rainfall generally light. Warmer weather beneficial to crops. Sweet cherry and strawberry picking continues. Cabbage setting nearing completion. Apple scab infection general; some severe.

New Jersey—Cloudy and cool, with some light rain. Unfavorable for best crop growth. Warmer last of week. Blueberry harvest begun.

Pennsylvania—Sunshine and warmth beneficial; more needed. Ground continues too wet. Fruit better than normal development.

Maryland and Delaware—Crops good to excellent. Tomato plants being cultivated; in bloom; fruiting. Tree fruits sizing nicely.

Virginia—Favorable for farm work and crops. Picking early peaches and apples in extreme south. Truck looking good; cultivation above normal.

Georgia—Local washing rains in north, lack of rain being felt in south. Truck fair to good. Peach harvesting continues; quality mostly good.

Florida—Rainfall mostly adequate. Weather generally favorable. Citrus groves good, but some irrigating; fruit sizing rapidly.

Louisiana—Week fairly favorable for farm work, with cultivation active where possible. Truck very good, with marketing active.

Texas—Scattered rains partially relieved drought in northwest and west. Soil too wet locally in southeast. Progress of commercial vegetables satisfactory.

Arkansas—Favorable for planting and cultivation, but dry some parts.

Tennessee—Rain urgently needed.

Kentucky—Generally favorable for crops and farm work, except locally in east and northeast. Gardens and potatoes good. Fruit fair to good.

Ohio—Too much rain; some areas inundated along streams, also other flat lands in west, causing considerable loss of tomatoes. Fields weedy.

Indiana—Rain generally beneficial. Gardens and truck crops mostly doing well; tomatoes improving.

Illinois—Generally cool, wet fore part, warm, sunny latter. Washing rains locally in north and central; damaged crops in Peoria region. Truck generally good.

Michigan—Too much rain some parts. Strawberries and cherries being picked. Gardens excellent.

Wisconsin—Gardens and truck crops good progress.

Minnesota—Heavy to excessive rains, except extreme northwest; moisture beneficial. Growing crops improved. Damage from wind and heavy rains Monday. Truck doing well.

Iowa—Corn development normal or better; expected to be knee-high by July 4.

Utah—Warmer by week end; very little scattered rain over north. Good harvest weather. Irrigation water short in south and southeast; some localities depending upon pumps. Sweet cherry and canning pea harvests started.

Idaho—Cooler with rains 22d and 23d. Generally favorable for truck crops and vegetables. Cherries being picked. Bean planting completed in southeast; coming up to good stands.

Washington—Fore part of week quite warm, latter part cool with beneficial showers for growing crops in most sections. Peas and beans benefited. Cherry picking completed locally in Columbia Valley and apricot begun. Still thinning peaches, pears, and apples; spraying in forenoon, afternoons too windy.

Oregon—Precipitation heavy in places; generally above normal. Cherry harvest under way, but slight local damage by recent showers. Truck

crops considerably improved by rains. Pea harvest continues.

California—Favorable, except high temperatures beginning of week slightly burned fruit in interior valley. Rain caused minor damage to cherries on coast. Grapes, prunes, and truck grew fast account warmer weather. Berries developing nicely, but June drop heavy. Valencia orange picking continues. Grapefruit ripe in San Diego County.

Two Questions on Wage Rate Increases Are Answered

Questions concerning the application of the wage increase factors in Supplement 19 to FPR 1, in relation to the wage stabilization policy, continue to be received by the Association. Two questions frequently asked and their answers follow:

Q. If none of my wage bill has been increased above 65 cents an hour, is it necessary for me to seek an approval of the Wage Stabilization Board in order to use the appropriate factors?

A. It is not necessary since any wage increase up to and including a rate of 65 cents an hour has been approved by the Wage Stabilization Board.

Q. If I have raised the wages of my unskilled female help but not above 65 cents an hour, and I have also raised other wages above that figure, is it necessary for me to seek approval of these wage increases above the 65 cent level in order to use the appropriate wage increase factors in Supplement 19?

A. It is believed that the automatic approval of the unskilled female group is sufficient. Wage rates payable to unskilled female labor, or if the employer had no wage rate for unskilled female labor, the wage rate for the labor group constituting the largest number of employees is the basis on which OPA worked out the factors used to adjust prices in case of wage increases. The factors found in Supplement 19 take into account the fact that when a canner increased unskilled labor rates he also increased wages paid other employees according to established differentials.

Campbell Soup Promotions

Arthur C. Dorrance, president of the Campbell Soup Company, has announced the election of new officers, effective July 1. James McGowan, Jr., has been named vice-president of research and development. Mr. McGowan has for many years been identified with the manufacturing and product development activities of the company. Harry F. Jones, advertising

manager for many years, will be vice-president of distribution. John M. Hoerle, former production manager, becomes vice-president in charge of production. Frank E. Robb, general purchasing agent, has been made vice-

president in charge of procurement. Oliver G. Willits continues as vice-president and assistant to the president. W. B. Murphy has been appointed executive assistant to the president.

ally the same as that accorded under the Commission's order in Ex Parte No. 148, now under suspension, except that within official classification territory, including the States of Illinois and crosslake ports in Wisconsin, the rates will be increased an additional 5 percent.

Free pick-up service or allowance therefor to shippers will not be accorded when the line-haul rate is less than 50 cents per 100 pounds.

What effect the increases in freight rates may have upon the ceiling prices of canned foods could not be determined this week.

Briefly, the chief effect of the increased freight rates upon canners will be an increase in the cost of transporting raw materials to canneries, cans, shipping containers, equipment and other items.

ICC has set the first hearing for July 22 in Chicago, to be followed by hearings in Mountain, Pacific, Western, Southern, and Eastern rate territories.

1946 Wholesale Distributors' Stocks Show Increase over 1945

Wholesale distributors' stocks of canned fruits and vegetables (including chain store warehouses) amounted to 61,371,000 cases on May 1, 1946, as compared with 53,860,000 cases on the same date a year earlier, and 60,875,000 cases on May 1, 1943, the U. S. Department of Commerce reported this week. The breakdown of the Department's report by individual canned products is shown in the following table (basis 24/2½'s for fruits; 24/2's for other items):

Commodities	May 1, 1943 1,000 cases	May 1, 1945 1,000 cases	May 1, 1946 1,000 cases
Fruits:			
Apples and crabapples	534	216	96
Applesauce	826	739	100
Apricots	433	844	197
Berries	228	25	13
Cherries, red sour	230	65	2
Cherries, other	178	90	37
Cranberries and sauce	171	33	43
Figs	77	142	44
Grapefruit segments	134	(1)	272
Mixed fruits	1,082	244	261
Peaches	3,748	618	1,064
Pears	1,497	319	756
Pineapple	1,057	193	480
Plums and prunes	325	413	475
Other fruits	79	(1)	5
Total fruits	10,599	3,941	3,864

Juices:			
Apple and sweet cider	761	(1)	249
Apricot, peach and pear	143	(1)	19
Grape	537	328	174
Grapefruit	6,716	5,250	5,652
Orange	(2)	2,606	3,091
Orange and grapefruit, blended	498	1,272	2,102
Pineapple	597	251	400
Prune	162	440	664
Other fruit and berry	51		202
Tomato	6,344	5,295	3,828
Vegetable combinations	605	252	254
Other vegetable juices	(2)	(2)	141
Total juices	16,434	15,094	16,776

Vegetable, seasonal:			
Asparagus	662	239	113
Beans, green and wax	3,955	4,046	3,236
Beans, lima	300	100	138
Beets	1,854	1,785	1,976
Carrots	487	443	1,077
Corn	5,073	6,111	5,726
Greens, leafy	236	400	1,053
Mixed vegetables	363	392	985
Peas	3,639	3,100	6,590
Pumpkin and squash	268	562	308
Spinach	671	1,808	2,115
Tomatoes	6,489	3,322	1,129
Total seasonal vegetables	23,997	22,488	24,446

Commodities	May 1, 1943 1,000 cases	May 1, 1945 1,000 cases	May 1, 1946 1,000 cases
Vegetables, nonseasonal:			
Beans, dry	237	3,331	4,141
Potatoes, sweet	(1)	(1)	867
Potatoes, white	(1)	(1)	458
Sauerkraut	451	(1)	1,822
Soup, tomato	(1)	1,473	935
Soups, all other	4,017	1,531	2,735
Tomato catsup and chili sauce	1,017	1,648	770
Tomato paste	(1)	653	575
Tomato sauce	1,452	757	882
Tomato pulp and puree	1,215	1,133	928
Other vegetables	708	(1)	353
Total nonseasonal vegetables	9,097	10,526	14,466

Baby foods:			
Custards	37	122	192
Fruits	145	380	564
Meats	161	186	413
Vegetables	415	523	650
Total baby foods	798	1,211	1,810
Total canned foods	60,875	53,860	61,371

¹ Not available. ² Orange juice and orange and grapefruit juices combined reported together. ³ Vegetable juice combinations and other vegetable juices reported together. ⁴ Included in "Soups, all other." ⁵ Included in "Tomato sauce." ⁶ Not shown separately.

Freight Rates on Most Canned Foods Increased 3% by the ICC

Freight rates on interstate shipments of all canned foods, with the exception of canned fish, may be increased three percent after July 1, upon a three-day notice by the carrier, the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled in a decision handed out late last week. Since fish and fish products are not included in the definition of agricultural commodities by the ICC, the permitted freight increases on canned fish will be six percent, the maximum increase permitted under the ICC ruling.

The ICC, in granting the railroads' petition for higher freight rates, denied the 15 and 25 percent increases originally asked for by the carriers (see INFORMATION LETTER for April 20, page 173).

The freight rate increase is gener-

Technical Advisory Committee

Chairman Ralph E. Sanborn of the Technical Advisory Committee, with the approval of President Fred A. Stare, has appointed the following members of the Technical Advisory Committee to serve in a consultative capacity to the N. C. A. Labeling Committee:

- R. E. Sanborn, *Chairman*, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
- H. R. Smith, *Secretary*, National Canners Association, Washington, D. C.
- E. J. Draper, Treesweet Products Co., Santa Ana, Calif.
- A. M. Erickson, Barron-Gray Packing Co., San Jose, Calif.
- J. Russell Esty, National Canners Association, San Francisco, Calif.
- J. E. Hall, PictSweet Foods, Inc., Mt. Vernon, Wash.
- James Hanson, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Sunnyvale, Calif.
- J. L. Heid, Florida Citrus Canners Coop., Lake Wales, Fla.
- Elmore E. Hill, Spencer Packing Co., Salem, Ore.
- H. J. Humphrey, General Foods Corp., New York, N. Y.
- J. T. Knowles, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Blue Island, Ill.
- B. E. Lesley, California Conserving Co., San Francisco, Calif.
- J. E. McConkie, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
- G. C. Scott, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
- R. H. Winters, The Larsen Co., Green Bay, Wis.

CONGRESS SUMMARY

Congress received the last appropriation measure to be considered this session when the House Appropriations Committee reported the third deficiency bill on June 26.

The bill contains \$12,000,000 with which to continue the Agriculture Department's farm labor program until June 30, 1947, a six months additional time; the sum of \$47,918,000 for Philippine rehabilitation pursuant to Titles III and V of the recently enacted Philippine Rehabilitation Act; \$10,000,000 for the Philippine War Damage Commission pursuant to Title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act; and \$106,650,000 for the Office of Price Administration for the fiscal year 1947.

In connection with the OPA appropriation, the bill provides as previous appropriation measures have done, that none of the funds appropriated shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person fixing prices for canned fruits and vegetables on the basis of standards that are not in general use.

Funds to operate OPA under any law continuing the agency beyond June 30, 1946, according to the bill, can not exceed the amount estimated for that purpose by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. The bill also provides that the Budget Director shall reconsider the estimate after enactment of continuing legislation and within 30 days make "such revision (in no case upward) of the component parts and within the total amount thereof as would, in his judgment, enable compliance with the provisions of such legislation." This action of the Director is to be published in the *Federal Register* and is to be binding on the Office of Price Administration.

Ceiling Prices Increased on All Canned Salmon by OPA

A 10 percent increase in the ceiling prices for canned salmon and an increase of 2 cents a pound for certain species of fresh salmon sold for canning has been granted by the Office of Price Administration, effective June 28 for canned salmon, and for the period May 1 to August 31 for salmon sold for canning.

The new ceilings will permit canners in Alaska, as well as in the Pacific Coast States to increase their maximum prices 10 percent for all

varieties of salmon canned. The action, which was taken through the issuance of Amendment 4 to Maximum Price Regulation 265, is necessary to encourage production in the face of increased costs to the industry in the Alaskan fishing grounds and canneries, OPA said.

In addition to approved increases in labor cost, OPA pointed out that the territory of Alaska has increased territorial taxes on fishing traps and is preparing to levy a tax this year of 10 cents a case on all kinds of red and sockeye salmon and four cents a case for other species. A tax of one-half of one percent is being levied against a market value of the total pack for the year.

The increases granted by the new amendment are designed to return the percentage on net worth which the industry averaged during the years 1936, 1937, 1939, and 1940, or more than the minimum required by law for the base period 1936-39, OPA said.

The increased fishermen's ceilings apply to sockeye, steelhead and chinook salmon (other than troll caught) sold for canning in the Pacific Coast States during the spring and summer canning season. These increases, which apply from May 1 to August 31, and are retroactive to May 1, were made in Amendment 19 to Maximum

Mobile Field Laboratories Are at Work in New York

Bacteriological mobile field laboratories of the National Canners Association are located at the Newark, N. Y., plant of the Edgett-Burnham Co., and the Oakfield, N. Y., plant of the Haxton Canning Co., for the duration of the canned pea pack in New York State. During this period, N. C. A. laboratory personnel will be available to member canners in these New York areas for consultation or for such other service in connection with spoilage and other problems as would ordinarily be submitted to the Washington Research Laboratory.

Price Regulation 579, and permit fishermen to raise prices two cents per pound for the species concerned.

The action returns the normal relationship in fishermen's prices between the spring and summer catch and the fall catch which was disturbed when prices for the fall season of 1942 shot up over the wartime demand for canned salmon before ceilings could be established, OPA said.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
No INFORMATION LETTER to be published on July 6.....	261	Sour cherry prospects for 5 eastern States are good.....	266
Anderson is given full food authority in new OPA act....	261	Commerce bulletin reissued....	266
Freight rates on all canned foods increased by ICC.....	261	Cucumbers for pickles.....	267
Copies of 1946 interim subsidy agreement mailed.....	261	Processing snap beans.....	267
International Emergency Food Council names D. A. FitzGerald as head; resolves to carry on work of Combined Food Board	262	N.C.A. mails bulletins on sanitation to its membership.....	267
CPA cuts tinplate exports.....	262	Wedding bells at N.C.A.....	267
USDA to purchase canned pilchards; canners receive offer forms stating Government prefers tomato sauce type of pack	263	Weather of the week.....	268
Brewer retires from canning....	263	Two questions on wage rate increases are answered.....	268
Forthcoming meetings.....	263	Campbell soup promotions.....	268
Canned milk set-aside cut.....	263	1946 wholesale distributors' stocks show increase over 1945.....	269
Sugar ceilings increased.....	265	Freight rates on most canned foods increased 3% by the ICC	269
Processing green peas.....	266	Technical Advisory Committee..	269
Processing sweet corn.....	266	Congress summary.....	270
		Ceiling prices increased on all canned salmon by OPA.....	270
		Mobile field laboratories are at work in New York.....	270